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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, KHAI MINH

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/005,208	Applicant(s) BECKER ET AL.	
	Examiner KHAI M. NGUYEN	Art Unit 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 May 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5-8,12 and 16-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5-8,12 and 16-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/7/2007</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 5-8, 12, and 16-21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5-8, 12, and 16-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Murakami (US-Pat-6414941), in view of Colson et al. (U.S.Pat-6708217), and further in view of Gobel et al. (U.S.Pat-6798084).

Regarding claims 1, and 12, Murakami teaches a motor vehicle Media Oriented System Transport data communication network (fig.1), comprising:

a ring bus (fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 1-6),
a plurality of multimedia units (fig.1, cellular phone, FAX, digital TV, DVD CD-ROM, DAT, MD) connected to the ring bus (fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38); and

Murakami fails to specifically disclose a wireless transceiver connected to the ring bus, where the wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from the ring bus and transforms the outgoing data to a wireless data format and transmits the transformed data, and receives incoming data and transforms the incoming data and provides transformed incoming data indicative thereof to the ring bus.

However, Colson teaches a wireless transceiver (fig.2, demultiplexer component 220) connected to said ring bus (fig.2, items 204, 201, 202, 203 connected to demultiplexer component 220), wherein said wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from said ring bus (fig.2), and transforms said outgoing data to a wireless data format (col.7, lines 33-41) and transmits the transformed data (col.7, lines 33-41), and receives incoming data (col.7, line 41 to col.8, line 14) and transforms said incoming data and provides transformed incoming data indicative thereof to said ring bus (col.7, line 41 to col.8, line 14).

Therefore, It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Colson to Murakami to provides a technique for effectively demultiplexing multi-modal document content, each capable of handling a different media type.

Murakami and Colson fail to specifically disclose Media Oriented System Transport, and the incoming data is formatted as Bluetooth data.

However, Gobel teaches Media Oriented System Transport (fig.1), and the incoming data is formatted as Bluetooth data (col.5, lines 43-45).

Therefore, It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Gobel to Murakami and Colson to be displayed visually and/or made available to other services.

Regarding claim 5, further teach the Media Oriented System Transport data communication network of claim 2, where the plurality of multimedia units includes a DVD player (see Murakami, fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38).

Regarding claim 6, Murakami, Colson, and Gobel further teach the Media Oriented System Transport data communication network of claim 2, where the plurality of multimedia units includes an audio player (see Murakami, fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38).

Regarding claim 7, Murakami, Colson, and Gobel further teach the Media Oriented System Transport data communication network of claim 2, where the plurality of multimedia units includes a navigation system (see Murakami, fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38).

Regarding claim 8, Murakami teaches a method of communicating over a communication channel between a motor vehicle Media Oriented System Transport network having a transceiver and a device (fig.1), comprising:

Murakami fails to specifically disclose receiving outgoing data at the wireless transceiver in a first data format compatible with the network and transforming the outgoing data to a second data format compatible with the wireless communication channel and providing a transformed output signal indicative thereof; transmitting the transformed output signal over the wireless communication standard; and receiving incoming data at the wireless transceiver in the second data format and transforming the incoming data to the first data format , and providing a transformed input signal indicative thereof, the second data format is compatible.

However, Colson teaches receiving outgoing data (col.7, lines 33-41) at the wireless transceiver (fig.2, items 204, 201, 202, 203 connected to demultiplexer component 220) in a first data format compatible with the network (fig.2-3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line 14) and transforming the outgoing data to a second data format compatible

with the wireless communication channel (items 260b and 270b) and providing a transformed output signal indicative thereof (col.7, lines 33-41); and transmitting said transformed output signal over the wireless communication standard (fig.2, items 260b and 270b), receiving incoming data at the wireless transceiver in the second data format (col.7, line 41 to col.8, line 14) and transforming the incoming data to the first data format (col.7, line 41 to col.8, line 14), and providing a transformed input signal indicative thereof (col.7, line 41 to col.8, line 14).

Therefore, It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Colson to Murakami to provides a technique for effectively demultiplexing multi-modal document content, each capable of handling a different media type.

Murakami and Colson fail to specifically disclose Media Oriented System Transport, and the data format is compatible with Bluetooth.

However, Gobel teaches Media Oriented System Transport (fig.1), and the data format is compatible with Bluetooth (col.5, lines 43-45).

Therefore, It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Gobel to Murakami and Colson to be displayed visually and/or made available to other services.

Regarding claim 16, Murakami teaches motor vehicle Media Oriented System Transport data communication network (fig.1), comprising:

a ring bus (fig.1, and 4, col.7, lines 1-6);

a plurality of multimedia units (fig.1, cellular phone, FAX, digital TV, DVD CD-ROM, DAT, MD) connected to the ring bus (fig.1, and 4, col.7, lines 24-38); and

Murakami fails to specifically disclose a wireless transceiver connected to said ring bus, wherein said wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from said ring bus and transforms said outgoing data to a wireless data format and transmits the transformed data, and receives incoming data and transforms said incoming data and provides transformed incoming data indicative thereof to said ring bus.

However, Colson teaches a wireless transceiver (fig.2, demultiplexer component 220) connected to said ring bus (fig.2, items 204, 201, 202, 203 connected to demultiplexer component 220), wherein said wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from said ring bus (fig.2), and transforms said outgoing data to a wireless data format (col.7, lines 33-41) and transmits the transformed data (col.7, lines 33-41), and receives incoming data (col.7, line 41 to col.8, line 14) and transforms said incoming data and provides transformed incoming data indicative thereof to said ring bus (col.7, line 41 to col.8, line 14).

Therefore, It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Colson to Murakami to provides a technique for effectively demultiplexing multi-modal document content, each capable of handling a different media type.

Murakami and Colson fail to specifically disclose Media Oriented System Transport.

However, Gobel teaches Media Oriented System Transport (fig.1).

Therefore, It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Gobel to Murakami and Colson to be displayed visually and/or made available to other services.

Regarding claim 17, Murakami, Colson, and Gobel further teach the Media Oriented System Transport data communication network of claim 2, where the plurality of multimedia units includes a DVD player (see Murakami, fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38).

Regarding claim 18, Murakami, Colson, and Gobel further teach the Media Oriented System Transport data communication network of claim 2, where the plurality of multimedia units includes an audio player (see Murakami, fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38).

Regarding claim 19, Murakami, Colson, and Gobel further teach the Media Oriented System Transport data communication network of claim 2, where the plurality of multimedia units includes a navigation system (see Murakami, fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38).

Regarding claim 20, Murakami teaches a method of communicating over a wireless communication channel between a motor vehicle Media Oriented System Transport network having a transceiver and a device (fig.1), comprising:

Murakami fails to specifically disclose receiving outgoing data at the wireless transceiver in a first data format compatible with the network and transforming the outgoing data to a second data format compatible with the wireless communication channel and providing a transformed output signal indicative thereof; and transmitting

said transformed output signal over the wireless communication standard, receiving incoming data at the wireless transceiver in the second data format and transforming the incoming data to the first data format, and providing a transformed input signal indicative thereof.

However, Colson teaches receiving outgoing data (col.7, lines 33-41) at the wireless transceiver (fig.2, items 204, 201, 202, 203 connected to demultiplexer component 220) in a first data format compatible with the network (fig.2-3, col.7, line 30 to col.8, line 14) and transforming the outgoing data to a second data format compatible with the wireless communication channel (fig.2) and providing a transformed output signal indicative thereof (col.7, lines 33-41); and transmitting said transformed output signal over the wireless communication standard (fig.2, items 260b and 270b), receiving incoming data at the wireless transceiver in the second data format (col.7, line 41 to col.8, line 14) and transforming the incoming data to the first data format (col.7, line 41 to col.8, line 14), and providing a transformed input signal indicative thereof (col.7, line 41 to col.8, line 14).

Therefore, It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Colson to Murakami to provides a technique for effectively demultiplexing multi-modal document content, each capable of handling a different media type.

Murakami and Colson fail to specifically disclose Media Oriented System Transport.

However, Gobel teaches Media Oriented System Transport (fig.1).

Therefore, It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Gobel to Murakami and Colson to be displayed visually and/or made available to other services.

Regarding claim 21, Murakami teaches a motor vehicle Media Oriented System Transport data communication network that communicates over a wireless communication channel with a device (fig.1), comprising:

a ring bus (fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 1-6);

a plurality of multimedia units (fig.1, cellular phone, FAX, digital TV, DVD CD-ROM, DAT, MD) connected to the ring bus (fig.1, 4, col.7, lines 24-38); and

Murakami fails to specifically disclose receiving outgoing data from said ring bus in a first data format compatible with the Media Oriented System Transport network, and for transforming said outgoing data to a second data format compatible with a wireless communication channel and for transmitting a transformed output data signal indicative thereof over the wireless communication standard.

However, Colson teaches receiving outgoing data from said ring bus (col.7, lines 33-41) in a first data format compatible with the Media Oriented System Transport network (col.7, lines 33-41), and for transforming said outgoing data to a second data format compatible with a wireless communication channel (fig.2, items 260b and 270b) and for transmitting a transformed output data signal indicative thereof over the wireless communication standard (col.7, line 41 to col.8, line 14).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Colson to the teaching of Murakami to provides a technique for effectively demultiplexing multi-modal document content, each capable of handling a different media type.

Murakami and Colson fail to specifically disclose Media Oriented System Transport.

However, Gobel teaches Media Oriented System Transport (fig.1).

Therefore, It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Gobel to Murakami and Colson to be displayed visually and/or made available to other services.

Conclusion

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KHAI M. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)272-7923. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vincent P. Harper can be reached on 571.272.7605. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/VINCENT P. HARPER/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617

/Khai M Nguyen/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617

11/17/2008